The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,059.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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The Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. B. Smith, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 26th Sept. 1871, at noon.

Sep.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY ... 26	Leave Tuticorin ...	4
„ Ratnagherry ... 27	„ Colombo ...	5
„ Vingorla ... 27	„ Galle ...	6
„ Carwar ... 28	„ Negapatam ...	9
„ Mangalore ... 29	„ Madras ...	11
„ Cannanore ... 30	„ Cocanada ...	13
„ Telicherry ... 30	„ Visagapatam ...	14
Oct.		
„ Calicut ... 1	„ Bimlipatam ...	14
„ Beypore ... 1	„ Gopaulpore ...	15
„ Cochin ... 2	„ False Point ...	16
„ Aslepey ... 3	Arrive CALCUTTA ...	17

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangaloro, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for B-ypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUNDUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,189 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Story, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd October at noon.

Oct.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY ... 2	Leave BUSSORAH ...	17
„ Cochin ... 4	„ Fao ...	20
„ Beypore ... 7	„ Bushire ...	27
„ Linga ... 9	„ Linga ...	28
„ Bunder Abbas ... 12	„ Bunder Abbas ...	29
„ Muscat ... 14	„ Muscat ...	31
„ Gwadur ... 15	„ Gwadur ...	Nov.
Nov.	„ Kurrachee ...	1
Arrive BUSSORAH ... 16	Arrive BOMBAY ...	9

Cargo for Bussorah will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship MARTABAN, 518 Tons, 119 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd September 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To leave about 25th Instant.)

The Steam Ship ADA, 795 registered tons, Captain TATCHELL, will be despatched as above. This Vessel has very superior accommodation for a limitednumber of First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE,

To Suez	£30,
To Havre	£45,
To London	£50,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE of STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends from October next to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versa. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For luggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th November.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Aden	£16	£7-7-8
To Suez	£28	£13-7
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Trieste	£40	£19-0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versa, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to *London*, at an expense varying from £7 to £14.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regular allowance of 2 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class ... £13 | Second Class ... £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., over weight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In connection with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via the Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 13, Meadow Street, 11th September 1871.

MESSRS. BOURNE & SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS

OF

SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,

Have the pleasure to announce that a branch of their business

WILL BE OPENED IN

BOMBAY,

ON 1st NOVEMBER 1871,

on the premises in RAMPART ROW, recently vacated by the National Bank of India.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 30th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,245 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300

To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. AVOCA, (1,481 tons, and 250 H.P.), will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 27th Sept., leaving Mazagon as noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines. Without Food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER 1871.

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Rate-booklet Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.

Correspondents, GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property, situated at 1st Carpenter Street, New Town,

On SATURDAY, the 30th day of September 1871, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Luxmee, the widow of Sudasew Cullianjee, Hurrychund Sudasewjee, son, and Anundoe, widow of Gunput Sudasewjee, legal representatives of Sudasew Cullianjee, the whole of their right, title, and interest in the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate at 1st Carpenter Street, without the Fort, in New Town, bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the public road, on the west by compound and house of Ruawe Laufrey's Life of Napoleon I. 3 12

A Son of the Soil ; by M. s. Oliphant 1 8

Feryuhurs' Court ; by author of Stone Edge 3 12

Behind the Veil ; by author of Six Months Hence 2 0

Froude's Short Studies on Great Subjects. 2nd Series ... 7 8

Procter's Star Atlas 1 12

Cassell's Book of Birds, Vol. 2 ... ... 6 12

East India Army and Civil Service List—July 3 12

Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide—August 2 4

Daily News' War Correspondence. Cheaper Edition in 1 vol. 3 12

Illustrated News. Vol. Jan. to June, 1871 ... ... 15 0

Adam's Beautiful Shells 2 4

Watson's Elementary Geometry 2 4

Glenn's Laws affecting Medical Men 8 12

Miss Gerald's Niece ; by Lady Georgiana Fullert n 3 12

By Order of the King ; by Victor Hugo 3 4

A Brave Lady ; by author of John Halifax 3 4

Ad-m's Land of the Nile 1 8

Bunsen's Family and Private Prayers 2 4

Huyse's Canadian Red river Expedition 6 12

L'Architecture de Paris, 80 plates 35 0

My School Days in Paris ; by Ma garet Le Jeune 2 4

Pope's Text Book of Indian History 5 8

Canoe Travelling ; Log of a Cruise on the Baltic ; by Baden Powell 3 12

The Wheel of the Law ; or Buddhism illustrated from Siamese Sources by the modern Buddhist, with a Life of Buddha ; by H. Alabaster 8 12

Nassau W. Senior's Journals in France and Italy, 1848 to 1852, 2 vols. 15 0

Inside Paris during the Siege ; by an Oxford Graduate ... 4 12

Hedge's Ecclesiastical History 1 12

Erckmann-Chatrian's Story of a Peasant in 1789 ... ... 2 4

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Weightman on the Law of Marriage 5 12

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Wilson's (Prof. H. H.) Select Specimens from the Theatre of the Hindus, 2 Vols. 15 0

Cameos from English History 3 4

Gilmore's Hunters' Adventures 9 8

Help's Life of Hernando Cortes ... 2 Vols. 15 0

Clark and Sadine's Electrical Tables and Formulæ 7 12

Goubard's Pillow Lace Book 2 14

Father Hyacinthe's Oration 1 12

Treatise on Ammunition. Vol. 2, part 2 ... ... 1 8

Dobell's Report on the Progress of Medicine 11 4

Hunter Lytton's King Arthur ; Morocco 10 12

Arnold's Friendship's Garland 3 0

E. H. Bickersteth's Two Brothers, and other Poems 3 12

Morris's Ka-thi Ramayan. Vols. 3 and 4, each 7 8

Forsyth's Novelists and Writers of the 18th Century 6 12

Transactions of Social Science Association, 187 ... ... 7 8

Tytler's Noblesse Oblige 3 12

Ditto Jasmine Leigh 3 0

My Schoolboy Friend ; or Whitminster School 3 4

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Stephen Scudamore ; a Tale for Boys 3 4

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NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WITH reference to the CATERING TENDERS advertised for the SAILORS' HOME, intimation is hereby given, that parties tendering will be allowed to keep a CANTEEN for the SUPPLY of LIQUOR to the RESIDENTS of the HOME, subject to certain conditions that may be ascertained on application to the Superintendent of the Home. Tenders to be sent in by the 25th instant, and parties tendering are requested to attend at the Home not later than the 27th instant

W. T. CROCKETT,
Hon. Secretary Sailors' Home.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the receipt of TENDERS for the BOAT and HAMALLAGE CONTRACTS is POSTPONED until FRIDAY NEXT, the 29th instant (1 P.M.)

W. KEAYS, Captain,
For the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Commissariat Office, 21st September 1871.

THE PORT CANNING LAND COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE—CERTIFICATES of SHARES in the PORT CANNING LAND COMPANY, Limited, IN EXCHANGE for those in the Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation, and Dock Company, Limited, WILL BE ISSUED to Shareholders, by the Undersigned, at the Office of the Company, No. 3 Dean Lane, on and after TUESDAY, the 26th instant.

As Shareholders will have to sign the Articles of Association of the new Company, they will please apply personally, or through duly authorized Agents.

By order,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Secretary.

TENDERS FOR PURCHASE OF STEAM COAL.—NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, up till noon on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, for the following Shipments, viz., about

1,42? Tons West Hartley, ex Morning Star,
1,550 Tons Glasgow Hard Splint, ex Maitland,

both recently landed, and now stored on the Elphinstone Bunder. The Coal will be weighed, and delivery must be taken with all practicable despatch.

Terms—Payment to be made by instalments in Nett Cash before Delivery Orders are granted.

W. NICOL & Co

Bombay, 21st September 1871.

INFLUX OF TESTIMONIALS.

G'S LINIMENT.

ORIGINALS MAY BE SEEN AT THE PROPRIETORS.

Baroda, Sept. 18th, 1871.

Sir,

Will you give bearer another bottle of G.'s Liniment ? The first has done my Dog a great deal of service, and I hope to cure it of one of the worst cases of Red Mange I have seen.

(Writer, a Gentleman high in position, in the B. B. & C. I. Railway.)

Assekerghur, Sept. 13th, 1871.

Messrs. KEMP & Co.

Gentlemen,

I have tried G.'s Liniment, and it has effected a wonderful cure on a Dog of mine. He was covered with spots, and constantly breaking out in small sores, from the effect, I believe, of his blood being poisoned from the bite of a panther. He is now quite well. I cannot too strongly recommend the Ointment.

You may make any use you like of this, but do not publish my name.

(Writer, a Lieut.-Colonel in Staff Corps, and a well-known Shikarry.)

Malabar Hill, Aug. 26th, 1871.

My Horse, a large Australian, was suffering, not only from Mange, but had a dirty, scurfy skin, in some places resembling Busatti. I tried your Liniment, and after three or four days' application I am happy to say the skin became clean and smooth, the Mange having almost entirely disappeared. The Horse is now perfectly well.

(Sd.) R. W.

Bombay, Aug. 26th, 1871

I can truly say that it is a most wonderful remedy for Mange and those Heat spots that Horses are so subject to in this country. I have also tried it on Dogs, and the effect is just the same.

(Name of writer well known in racing circles, but does not wish it published.)

Malabar Hill, Aug. 28th, 1871.

I have tried G.'s Liniment both on Horses and Dogs on places where the hair had got rubbed off, and in every case it has caused the hair to grow again thickly in a very short period.

(Writer well known.)

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

MANGE AND OTHER SKIN DISEASES

IN HORSES, DOGS, AND CATTLE GENERALLY.

It will in a few applications cure the most inveterate cases of Mange, and at the same time restore the hair to its natural state.

Per Bottle ... Rs. 2

Sole Preparers on behalf of the Proprietor,

D. S. KEMP AND Co.

THACKER, VINING, AD Co.

NEW BOOKS.

Modern War ; by Sir Randal Roberts	Rs. 8 12
Folle Farine, by Ouida, 3 vols	... 2 0
Marin on Boiler Explosions	... 3 4
Maxton's Engineering Drawing	... 3 0
Balaustion's Adventure, by R. Browning	... 3 4
Danvers' Report on Indian Railways, 1870-1	... 1 0
Donaldson's Specification. New edition	... 20 4
The Old Bushman's Sporting Sketches	... 4 12
Captain FitzGeorge's Battle of Sedan	... 7 8
Laufrey's Life of Napoleon I.	... 8 12
A Son of the Soil ; by M. s. Oliphant	... 1 8
Feryuhurs' Court ; by author of Stone Edge	... 3 12
Behind the Veil ; by author of Six Months Hence	... 2 0
Froude's Short Studies on Great Subjects. 2nd Series ...	... 7 8
Procter's Star Atlas	... 1 12
Cassell's Book of Birds, Vol. 2	... 6 12
East India Army and Civil Service List—July	... 3 12
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Daily News' War Correspondence. Cheaper Edition in 1 vol.	3 12
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Adam's Beautiful Shells	... 2 4
Watson's Elementary Geometry	... 2 4
Glenn's Laws affecting Medical Men	... 8 12
Miss Gerald's Niece ; by Lady Georgiana Fullert n	3 12
By Order of the King ; by Victor Hugo	3 4
A Brave Lady ; by author of John Halifax	3 4
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Huyse's Canadian Red river Expedition	6 12
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Canoe Travelling ; Log of a Cruise on the Baltic ; by Baden Powell	3 12
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Inside Paris during the Siege ; by an Oxford Graduate ...	4 12
Hedge's Ecclesiastical History	1 12
Erckmann-Chatrian's Story of a Peasant in 1789	2 4
Nesfield's Specimens of Mediæval Architecture	29 0
Blowe's Bank and Whist Tyrant	3 4
Tytler's Heroines in Obscurity	3 4
Richardson's Englishman's House	4 12
Burgh on the Confederation of Islam	15 12
Weightman on the Law of Marriage	5 12
The New Bible Commentary, called the Speaker's Commentary, by Writers appointed by sanction of a Committee of Bishops, Vol. 1.	18 12
Guesses at Truth, New Edition	3 0
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Help's Life of Hernando Cortes ... 2 Vols.	15 0
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Treatise on Ammunition. Vol. 2, part 2	1 8
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PESTONJEE . EDULJEE SHROFF,

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Carriages undertaken.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially available to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN to the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Attendance always supplied, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is situated in a healthy locality under the pleasant shade of large forest trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive Compound always fresh and cool. He has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill as a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

BYCULLA (LATE BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEEVUNJEE AND Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. An ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,440 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	640
30,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ecs. Issue	180
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hongk. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
17,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	93
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,320
8,000	150	all		Freve Land & Pier Co. Ld.	145
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	930
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil.	Port Canning	400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
.....	£20	10 0 1 5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	42 10 0	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£18	19 6 0 1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,550	225pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
200	3,000	350	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	430
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,100
200	2, 00	all	265do.	Bombay Press Co	2,200
200	500	all	95do.	Do New	550
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,300
250	2,000	all	200 ps	East India Press Co	3,300
150	8,500	all	1000	Fort Press Co	9,000
300	2,0 0	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	995
200	6,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,700
250	5,000	1,462	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,150
300	5,000	2,000	1 0 ps	Kurrachee Pres Co	1,100
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co	600
12	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,600
225	2,0 0	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	500

For share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,575 nl
600	1,2,0	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,545
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
100	5,5 0	all	...	Bombay	2,800 nl.
300	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	1,140
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	365x-d
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,850
750	2,000	all	75 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,425
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,130
900	1,0 0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,050
870	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,750
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,325 nl.

* For share for the half-year.

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co	... ...	8

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 21.

Thom, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, on duty, from Gorun.
Gunn, Assistant Surgeon, 1-6th Bengal Infantry, on medical certificate, from Murree.
Fedder, Lieutenant, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 21.

Thom, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, to Gorun.
Richards, Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 21.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Govt. of India has authorized the issue to every Inf. Regt., British and Native, of fifty picks and fifty shovels, for instruction, in accordance with Part V. of Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry.

The tools will be issued by the Ord. Dept., and will be considered Ord. stores; petty repairs will, however, be executed under regtl. arrangements, and contingent bills for the cost submitted to the Ord. Dept.

G. G. O. No. 54, dated the 22nd Jan. 1870, is cancelled. Officers entitled to draw travelling or mileage allowance when proceeding on duty, can, as before, obtain certificates to enable them to travel by rail at reduced rates.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furl. reg. of 1868 :—

Capt. T. L. Fraser, S. C., Depy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl., Bombay.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the furl. reg. of 1868 :—

Surg. T. Murray, Ben. Med. Estab.

The services of Lt.-Col. Henry, R.A., are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

Maj. T. B. A. Hall, 49th Foot, performed the duties of Brig. Maj., Bom. Dist., from the 22nd Aug. to the 9th Sept. 1871.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe from date of departure in Oct. next, under rule 9 of the furl. reg. of 1868 :—

Lt.-Col. H. R. James, S. C., 2nd in Comd. 10th Regt. N. I., for one year and 112 days.

Maj. J. L. Sheppard, S. C., 2nd in Comd. 2nd Regt. N. I., for one year.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. W. H. J. Stopford, Adjt. Kolhapore Inf., has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. H. Unwin, Superm. Asst. to the Collr. of Poona, and Sub. Mag. of the first class, is invested with powers to commit to the Session Court.

Capt. C. F. Boulton, a Depy. Collr. and a Mag. F. P. in charge of the Tanda Division in the Hydrabad district, is, so long as he is employed in that district, invested with powers under section 412 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the talookas under his revenue charge by officers exercising power less than those of a magistrate.

Mr. E. A. Jones, Actg. Asst. Supt. of Police in the Ahmedabad district, has passed the examination prescribed by Govt. Notification of 8th July 1868.

Mr. A. K. Nairne, Actg. First Asst. to the Collr. of Poona, is invested with the powers of a Mag. in the Poona district.

Mr. H. Scannell, Act. First Asst. Supt. of Police, Khandeish, has passed an examination in the Marathi language according to the test prescribed in Govt. Notification of 12th Aug. 1865.

Azum Jairam Bapojee, Head Carcoon of the Peint State, is invested with the powers of a Sub Mag., of the second class, in the Nassick district, with powers to commit to the Session Court.

Under the prov. of sec. 4 of Act II. of 1869, the Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Charles Philip Cooper, barrister-at-law, to act as a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment by the Hon. the Chief Justice of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature, of Charles Pestonjee Farran, Esq., B.A., barrister-at-law, to be Reporter to the High Court from 14th Oct. 1870, being the date of the retirement of Dr. R. T. Reid from the service.

Azum Kullendass Purshotum, Head Carkoon of the Gogo talooka, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Mag. of the second class, in the Ahmedabad district.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmednuggur, of Mr. Lalshunker Umyashunker Terwadi, to be Clerk of the Court on probation for six months, vice Mr. Heerachund Peetamber, resigned.

Rao Saheb Krishnarao Pandoorung, second class, second grade, Sub. Judge of Beejapoor, in the Belgaum district, was allowed sick leave for one month, from 1st June 1871, under sec XI. and Cl. I. of sec. XX. of the Uncov. Serv Absentee Rules of 1864.

The appointment of Mr. Limjee Nowrojee Banjee, barrister-at-law, to act as a Clerk to the Judges sitting on the Original Side of the High Court, has been confirmed.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. J. W. Walker, C.S., and W. A. Ingle performed the duties respectively of first and second class Depy. Collr. and Mag. in the Kurrachee collectorate, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. E. James, the former from the 17th May to 15th Aug. 1871 inclusive, and the latter from the 9th June to the 15th Aug 1871, both days inclusive.

The unexpired portion of the two months' privilege leave granted in March last to Mr. S. H. McMinn, Second Asst. Collr. of Sholapore, viz. from 25th May to 6th June 1871, is cancelled.

Mr. J. B. Merritt acted as Cotton Commissioner and Inspr.-in-Chief, Cotton Depart., from 30th May to 8th Aug. 1871, both days inclusive.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt. F. J. Willans, R.E., passed, on the 12th Aug., an examination in Gujarathi according to the test laid down in the P. W. Code.

Lt. W. C. Morris, Asst. Engr. first grade, Ahmednuggur, passed, on the 11th September 1871, an examination in the Marathi language, according to the test prescribed in the Public Works Code, Chap. D.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. P. Jacob, head master, Poona High School, has been allowed leave to Europe, for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Mr. Mahadeo Moreshwur Kunte, B. A., head master Rajaram High School, Kolapore, has been appointed to act for Mr. H. P. Jacob, as head master Poona High School, until further orders;—and

Mr. Balwant Bhikajee Wakhankar, B.A., First Asst. Belgaum Sirdars' High School, to act for Mr. M. M. Kunte as head master at Kolapore.

NOTIFICATION BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. George Hewett, 2nd class Inspr. of Dist. Police, Colaba, to act as 1st class Inspr. of Dist. Police, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Duggan, proceeded on furlough.

Mr. Hirjeebhai Jeevunjee, 3rd class Inspr. of Town Police, Surat, to act as 2nd class Inspr. of Dist. Police, Colaba, vice Mr. G. Hewett.

Mr. Douglas Bennett, 4th class Inspr. of Dist. Police, Nassick, to act as 3rd class Inspr. of Town Police, Surat, vice Mr. Hirjeebhai.

Mr. Sheikh Hoosein to act as 4th class Inspr. of Police, Nassick, vice Mr. Bennett.

Azum Oniantunker Ramshunker, doing duty in Chorasi, but Mamlutdar of Jullalpore, to be Mamlutdar of Jumboosr.

Azum Keswhai Nuthoobhai, Mamlutdar of Ahmode, to be Mamlutdar of Chorasi.

Rao Saheb Harilal Mohunlall, Mamlutdar of Chorasi, doing duty in Jullalpore, to be confirmed as Mamlutdar of Jullalpore.

Azum Ardesir Jamsedji to be probationary Mumlutdar of Ahmode.

Azum Annajee Amroot, 1st Karkoon of Virdale, officiated as Mamlutdar *pro tem.* of talooka Sirpoor, in the Khandeish collectorate, from the 11th Jan. to the 15th Feb. 1871, both days inclusive.

Lt. Drummond, Actg. Supt. of Police, Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 27th August last, instead of the three weeks previously notified.

Mr. A. S. Bulkley, Asst. Supt. Rev. Sur., Gujarat, has been allowed privilege leave for one month.

Messrs. B. N. B. Erskine and T. D. Mackenzie respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collr. and Mag. of Nassick, on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

Messrs. G. W. Anderson and H. N. B. Erskine respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collr. and Mag. of Khandeish, in the afternoon of the 13th instant.

Messrs. Bhowanrao Vishnoo and Narain Gunesh Satey respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Dufturdar of Tanna, in the forenoon of the 4th instant.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Messrs. A. R. Macdonald and A. K. Nairne respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Asst. to the Collr. of Poona, in the afternoon of the 11th inst.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 20th September 1871.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Col. J. D. Woolcombe, C.B. (13th Brig.), in England, from 10th Aug. 1871 to 9th Feb. 1872, in extension of medical certificate.

Qr. Mr. H. Nelson (9th Brig.) in England, from 11th of Aug. 1871 to 10th of Feb. 1872, on medical certificate.

Surg. Maj. J. Duff (9th Brig.), from the 24th Sept. to 7th Oct. 1871, on private affairs.

83rd Foot—Lt.-Col. T. S. Brown to remain in England from 2nd Aug to 2nd Oct. 1871, on private affairs.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 9th September 1871.

The undermentioned officers have passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language :—

Ens. J. Hoskyns, 2nd Bn. 24th Foot.
Ens. D. D. Fryce, 2nd Bn. 24th Foot.

The undermentioned officers and others have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language :—

Capt. J. J. Martin, 45th Foot.
Driv. J. Steenson, A Bat 20th Brig. R. A.
Capt. H. B. Hayward, 45th Foot.

Head Quarters, Ootacamond, 11th September 1871.

Under instructions from the C.-in-C in India, Lt. Col. Kennedy, 60th Rifles, will proceed to England by the troop ship to leave Bombay on the 1st Oct., and report himself on arrival to the Adjt.-Genl., Horse Guards.

The following removal and appointment is ordered :—

Maj. F. F. R. Bishop, S. C, from general duty, Secunderabad, to officiating Wg. Officer 3rd Regt. L. I.

The following orders are confirmed :—

14th Dec. 1869.—By the Officer Comdg. Mysore Division, directing Surg. Maj. O'Leary, R. H. A., to assume medical charge of the detachment 3rd Bn. 60th Rifles, and all other details of British troops at Bangalore, until further orders.

By the Officer Comdg. 76th Foot, appointing Ens. Proudfoot acting Interpreter to the regiment, vice Parrot.

19th Aug. 1871.—By the Comdt. 10th Native Infantry, appointing Maj. A. Gahagan to officiate as Wg. Officer, vice Maj. Lavie, and Lt.-Col. J H Le Keir as 2nd in Comd. and Wg Officer, vice Gahagan.

By the Comdt 4th Lt. Cav., appointing Capt. F. S. Cherry, 'attached' to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer, during the absence on leave of Maj. W G Morris, or until further orders.

By the Officer Comdg. Ceded Districts, appointing Col. H. T. Molesworth, R. H. A., to the Comd. of the Ceded Districts, during the absence of Brig Genl. W. G. Woods, C.S.I., on a tour of inspection.

Leave of absence :—

10th Foot.—Ens. F. W. K. Glass, 2nd Bn., to England, on medical certificate, by the first P. and O. steamer, as his health will not permit his longer stay in this country.

Medl. Dept.—Surg. Maj. J. G. Gibbs, in medical charge 30th Regt. N. I., from 12th Aug. 1871, or date of departure, until the 30th November 1871—Madras and Bangalore, S. C, under 1796 furlough regulations.

Staff Corps.—Col. J. H. M. Babington, Comdt 28th Regt. N. I., from 2nd to 25th Sept. 1871—Ootacamund, private affairs.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £210s.
	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£2 7s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bds	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 3s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool	via Suez Canal	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per 60
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Asterina	Campbell	Liverpool, June 18.
	Euxine (s)	Chapman	Liverpool, Aug. 17.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Lord Clyde	Kingcome	Malabar Coast.

The ship Annie, Baker, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship Copenhagen, to Kurrachee.
Ship Per Rabance, to the Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
17	Akola (s)	.....	London.
18	Sea Queen	.....	Pondicherry.

DAILY EXPORTS.—1ST SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Pericles, 100 bales wool, M Khetsee.
Tanjore (s), 50 bales wool, H Thackersy ; 100 bundles nux vomics, H Narayen & Co ; 60 bales wool, M Naranjee.
Persia (s), 409 bundles galls, A Abeebhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore (s), 32 pieces E Lotth, C Allookhoy.
Ada (s), 10 bales hides, N Gangjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia (s), 190 packages cocoanut oil, and 126 packages coffee, W Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Persia (s), 104 bales cotton, S Tyebjee & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s), 104 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co ; 56 bundles sharkfins, L Dewjee ; 1 case real coral, David Sassoon & Co ; 15 chests M opium, N J Ebram.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Sept. 30	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 25	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Oct 2	11 A.M.	
China	Sept. 27	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 27	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Oct. 7	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam-packets are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after-packet at 3 P.M.

After-packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 5-30 P.M.

Book letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M. :—

Saturday	...September ... 30	Saturday	... November ... 18
Do	... October ... 7	Do	... do ... 25
Do	... do ... 14	Do	... December ... 2
Do	... do ... 21	Do	... do ... 9
Do	... do ... 28	Do	... do ... 16
Do	...November ... 4	Do	... do ... 23
Do	... do ... 11	Do	... do ... 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3 ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 5 ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 5.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At Noon.		At Noon.
Wednesday	... September.. 27	Thursday	... November.. 23
Thursday	... October ... 12	Do	... December .. 7
Do	... do ... 26	Do	... do ... 21
Thursday	... November.. 9	Do	... Jan. 1872 ... 4
		Do	... do ... 18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At Noon.		At Noon.
Wednesday	... September. 27	Thursday	... November... 23
Thursday	... October ... 26	Do	... December ... 21
		Do	... Jan. 1872 ... 18

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1871 :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Monday	...September ... 25	Monday	... November... 6
Do	... October ... 9	Do	... do ... 20
Do	... do ... 23	Do	... December ... 4
		Do	... do ... 18

[LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE

Monday	... October ... 2	Monday	... November... 13
Do	... do ... 16	Do	... do ... 27
Do	...October ... 30	Do	... December ... 11
		Do	... do ... 22

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets, and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. on the day of departure of Steamer, as above shown.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 5th June 1871, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for Posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	At General Post Office. After-Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Kopergoan, Nassick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhoosawul only	4 A.M.		5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kaleh	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in South ern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nag otna, Alibaug, Pagotane, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.		5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and bangly parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except from Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

THE CONCERT previously advertised, in aid of the Funds of the above Society, will take place in the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, 28TH INSTANT, at 9 o'clock P.M.

Tickets may be had at Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co.'s, Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, Elphinstone Circle.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SHEWELL—September 18th, at Ahmednuggur, the wife of Captain and Brevet Major A. M. Shewell, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LLEWELLIN—CRANE—September 21st, at S. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev Charles Gider, S.P.G., assisted by the Rev. Thomas Corfield, B. A., Railway Chaplain, Frederick Sidney Llewellin, Asst. Supt. G. I. P. R. Telegraphs, Jubbulpore, grandson of the late Colonel George Llewellin, Bombay Army, to Fanny Uranis, youngest daughter of the late Robert John Crane, Esq., of Lambeth, Surrey.—No cards.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROADBENT—September 17th, at the Old Church Parsonage, the wife of Lieutenant J. E. Broadbent, R.E., of a son.

COTTON—September 13th, at Cannanore, the wife of Captain T. J Cotton, 25th Regiment N. I., of a son.

FRANCIS—September 12th, at Saugor, the wife of Colonel Francis, R.A., of a daughter.

FARIA—September 14th, at Howrah, at Mr. Ew'n's, the wife of Mr. W. A. Faria, of a son.

MARTIN—September 18th, at Ghazeepore, the wife S. N. Martin, Esq., C.S., of a son.

MARSTON—Sept. 18th, at Cochin, Mrs. Marston—daughter.

SHAW—September 18th, at Royapooram, Madras, the wife of Mr. W. F. Shaw, of a son.

SHIRCORE—September 18th, the wife of Mr. S. A. Shircore, of a son.

WICKES—September 13th, at Berhampore, the wife of T. H. Wickes, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BOWSER—September 14th, at Calcutta, Charlotte, the wife of Mr. James Bowser, of the Medical College.

MARTIN—September 12th, at Mhow, from injuries received by a fall from her horse, Clara Knightley, the beloved wife of Major J. P. Martin, Staff Corps.

PITCHER—September 15th, at Palaveram, Madras, Mrs. Sarah Ann Pitcher, the beloved wife of Sergeant Pitcher, Ear. Art. Vet. Company.

PITTS—September 10th, at Jeypore, in Rajpootana, Mr. W. S. J. Pitts, Head Assistant, Jeypore Executive Engineer's Office.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1871.

THE death of Chief Justice Norman, from wounds inflicted upon him by the unknown assassin who stabbed him at the door of his own Court House, has profoundly agitated Indian society; and it is difficult to set bounds to the indignation everywhere felt at the untimely fate of the victim of this cowardly murder. No pretext even has yet been suggested for so terrible a crime; and, as the air has recently been full of rumours of disaffection, and the murderous outrages of which Sikh fanatics have been guilty at Lahore, Umritsur, and elsewhere in the Punjab justify fears that the spirit of active mischief has taken possession of Hindu as well as Mussulman sectaries, it is not surprising if the Anglo-Indian public begins to ask itself, with some alarm, if the assassination of the highest judicial officer of the English Government in the capital of India is not the deliberate act of a conspirator belonging to some secret society which sees the hopelessness of open rebellion and tries to accomplish its purpose by means familiar in Europe to patriots of the stamp of Fieschi and Orsini. All experience, however, shows that these secret societies, even when animated by the most reckless of all human passions, religious zeal, are only formidable to weak Governments; and, if the English were strong enough to put down with the strong hand such a rebellion as that of 1857, it is only the madness of fanaticism that can lead men to suppose the rulers of the country will now be frightened into abandoning their power by threats of assassination. All that is wanted, supposing an organisation of this kind referred to really exists, is for the Government to show a firm front, and visit every offence with prompt and signal retribution. Mr. Hunter praises the politic clemency of the Government in not inflicting capital punishment on the leaders of the Wahabee conspiracy within our own territories seven years ago, and urges that it would have been a mistake to make these men martyrs by putting them to death instead of sentencing them to wear out an ignominious existence in penal servitude. But it is by no means clear that English leniency has not had the effect of encouraging thousands to join the Wahabee conspiracy who might have been deterred by the fear of death. The graves of martyrs attract crowds of pilgrims who satisfy their conscience in this way, and never afterwards feel the slightest inclination to become martyrs themselves; but, when the rulers of a military Empire shrink from exacting from the leaders in "holy wars" the full penalty of rebellion, they give timid citizens no excuse for refusing to join the camp of the fanatics. There is but one way of dealing with the religious fanaticisms which make men assassins—whether it be the fanaticism of Sikh zealots who abhor eaters of beef or of Mussulman believers in the duty of every follower of the Prophet to wage ceaseless war against the infidel; and it is easy to deny to such criminals some of the privileges of martyrdom by disposing of their bodies within the precincts of the gaol, so that there may be no relics for misguided followers to worship.

WITH such a shifting community as there is in Bombay, where the words of the Psalmist may, with slight modification, be appropriately applied—"I have seen the successful flourish even as a green bay tree, but I returned and he was not; yea, I sought after him, and he was not to be found"—because they all go to Europe to invest their savings in that favoured land—we say that, with such an uncertain community, little can be expected in the way of any permanent and substantial charities for the relief of the necessities of the poor and distressed among our own countrymen here. From this apparent absence of a permanent interest in this country, several things that are done in India by the paramount nation partake of a slip-shod character, and Colonel Chesney, somewhere in his "Indian Polity," sarcastically observed, that even the Government sets the example of this sort of existence, by the very indifferent manner in which its offices of business are located, and furnished, as if there existed the tacit understanding that the English are but sojourners in India, and intend to pack up and be off on one of these days, so that any rough mode of transacting business in the meanwhile will answer the purpose. But this contentment with temporary expedients is never more conspicuous in Bombay than in the efforts—they are not worth the term endeavour—which are made to aid the European poor of the place. It is true that there does exist a flow of generous assistance from many quarters, which takes the shape of monthly subscriptions, occasional donations, and not unfrequently daily drippings of coins, but they are nearly all uncertain and spasmodical, and seem to be drawn from the donors as much by the importunity of enthusiastic honorary secretaries, as by the promptings of conscience to discharge one of the first duties of humanity. The natives of the country stand in favorable contrast with the Europeans in this matter, for, while they have a Jamsetjee Hospital provided for their sick, we have as yet nothing equal to it for our own people, the wretched barrack room at Fort George, which is by courtesy called the European General Hospital, being simply unworthy of a Government that stands *quasi in loco parentis* to all its country-people here. But, as much as the want of proper hospital accommodation is needed in Bombay for the Europeans, so much, if not more, presses the question of the necessity for a Home for the destitute strangers of that class, and to this point we desire to call especial attention to-day. We brought to notice, a few issues back, what Government has done for the "loafer" or vagrant class, but these men are the very lowest stratum of destitution, the veriest street Arabs who have no claims on the present Strangers' Home at Lower Colaba; and our readers must bear in mind this distinction, for there seems to be a popular but wholly undeserved association of the several classes of destitution, as if they are all of one kind only.

So long as a poor man is an inmate of the Strangers' Home, no one has the right of treating him as more than an unfortunate being whom

"Unmerciful disaster
Followed fast, and followed faster——"

till it brought him to the pass at which he is found. It is when he leaves, or is made to leave, that refuge, and takes up his abode in the streets, that he falls under the direct protection of Government, and of Major Raitt, as a loafer or vagrant. Bearing this distinction in mind, let us see what has been done in Bombay to meet those cases of destitution of men who are respectable but poor, who apply to the Home on compulsion, and who are very willing to work for their livelihood if they can only get work. The Strangers' Friend Society in Bombay is not a Government institution, though Government helps it in a way which shall be particularized further on; it is generally managed by a Committee having a Honorary Secretary, and is directly managed by a paid Superintendent. The Society has only one building for its purposes, namely, that tall, dingy-looking, but withal commodious house at Lower Colaba. The claim of a person to reception at this institution is destitution, and nothing more; and, if there is accommodation available, its worthy Superintendent refuses admittance to none who can produce the credentials of poverty, though we understand that necessity has been laid upon him to confine the operations of the institution to a far smaller sphere than heretofore. Government, it seems, has reduced its grant to the Strangers' Friend Society to such an amount as would equal the aggregate of the contributions of the people, but within a maximum of Rs. 5,000 per annum. This reduction affected the efficiency of the institution seriously, and the Committee had nothing for it but to reduce the number of inmates, and accordingly most unwillingly turned out several of them, who, not having any place to go to, swelled at once the ranks of the city Arabs, and were incontinently marched off to the Work-house as vagrants. But who made them vagrants? If we ask them, they say the Superintendent by turning them out of the Home; and, if we ask him, he throws the blame on Government who curtailed his means; and, were it possible for us to ask the Government, we may reasonably expect for answer that by establishing the Work-house at Byculla the State has given an equivalent for the amount of money curtailed from the Home at Colaba. We submit, however, that

Kadmis. The Persian Zoroastrians began their year a month ago. This difference in the calculation of a month earlier or later has been the cause of some severe strifes in times gone by, but, thanks to the enlightened ideas now permeating through the Parsee society owing to the spread of English education among them, any controversy that may now arise will be devoid of any exhibition of personal feeling and animosities. Mr. H. R. Cama last year laid before them a short pamphlet replete with facts and figures, in which he showed to them which sect was in the wrong and which in the right. This pamphlet on the Yezdezerdian Era deserves to be well studied by the Parsees at this juncture when the difference between one sect and the other in commencing their new year demands notice and thoughtful consideration.

We understand that His Highness Appa Sahib Meeruguk*r alias* Mullakur is expected to arrive in Poona to-morrow (Friday) for the purpose of seeing His Excellency the Governor, to obtain the permission of His Excellency to proceed on a pilgrimage to Kassee.—*Poona Observer.*

The Poona Sarwajanik Sabha.—As we announced in our Saturday's issue, a special general meeting of this Association was held on Sunday last, the 17th inst. the Hon'ble Appa Sahib Kurrundwarkur, one of the vice presidents of that body, presided on the occasion. There was a good gathering of the élite of Poona, and among them some Sirdars of lesser note—Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, the secretary of the Bombay Association, was also present—and, at the request of one of the members, opened the proceedings of the day by a lucid speech regarding the necessity of sending a deputy to England to give evidence before the Finance Committee. Other speakers followed him, and impressed the audience with the immense advantages that were likely to flow from the adoption of such a measure. As this requires funds, a subscription list was opened, but owing to the injudicious conduct of some of the members, the had Sabha lost a golden opportunity of raising a good round sum, which it was quite possible to have done in the heat of moment. These members showed so little insight into human nature that they proposed that the subscriptions, instead of being put in at the time, might be advantageously left to the cooler moments of the people, when they could draw their purse-strings a little tighter. We do not by this mean that the Sabha should have resorted to clap-trap artifices, but that when the stirring speeches of Mr. Nowrojee and other members were fresh in the minds of the people, and roused their public spirit, it was quite possible to have secured a good sum, unless we are quite misinformed, and the Poona people one and all are stolid and miserly beings, which we are not prepared to believe. We shall, however, wait and see how the subscription list progresses, and what native gentlemen are selected for this arduous mission.—*Pioneer.*

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 19th September, was 279, being 37 less than in the preceding week, 5 more than the total of the week ending 20th September 1870, and 1 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 18 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population, by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accidents & Violence.	Total, including cases not specified here.	Total (including still-born) in the corresponding week of 1870.
Colaba	19,161	...	1	2	1	...	3	...	7	...
Fort, Southern	36,456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	30,356	...	2	4	1	1	1	...	8	...
Esplanade	7,989	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Market	75,402	...	10	4	1	5	...	...	17	...
Mandvee	41,159	...	10	3	1	3	2	...	17	...
Chuckla	41,442	...	9	2	1	1	1	...	19	...
Gomburkaree	63,929	...	9	1	1	1	1	...	20	1
Dongree	60,424	...	7	1	...	1	1	...	9	...
Dhobeetalao	71,705	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	9	...
Phunuswaree	22,502	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Bhoolaishwar	30,282	...	10	3	1	1	1	...	15	...
Kharatalao	23,454	...	10	1	1	1	1	...	20	...
Koombarwara	23,992	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	6	...
Khetwaree	29,171	1	4	1	6	...	1	...	12	1
Girgaum	21,505	...	5	1	2	...	1	...	13	...
Chaupatee	6,164	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Walkeshwar	10,091	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	3	...
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	3	...
Mazagon	21,784	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tarwaree	9,462	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1
Kamatheepoora	81,670	...	15	...	2	10	6	...	46	...
Parel	7,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Seeree	5,042	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Seo	12,078	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mahim	19,459	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	4	...
Worlee	10,211	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	3
Hurkeer	32,592	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	...	1	3	1	5	...	17	...
Bombay	816,562	1	1	4	4	41	20	3	279	18
Mean of the corresponding week in the preceding 5 years		3	95	13	31	34	40	5	278	

The following abstract shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes :—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (including still-born).	Total Reported in the corresponding week of 1870.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	3	1	1	...	...	6	...	...
Brahmin	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	7	...
Lingoet	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Bhatia	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Hindoo of other Caste,	...	56	1	23	9	15	1	125	9
Hindoo out-caste	1	2	...	3	2	2	1	13	3
Mussulman	3	13	...	37	6	2	2	83	1
Parsee	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native-Christian	...	2	...	2	1	2	...	11	3
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	8	...
Europeon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	1	104	4	41	20	33	6	279	18
Corresponding week 1870	3	70	25	28	36	40	3	274	68

HIGH COURT.—22ND SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

914-70—Jefferson and Payne—Oomedbhoy Hathesing and others *v* The B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.—Keir, Prescott, and Winter.

1-69—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peilem—Sha Jatha Bhoga *v* Narron Juggonnath—Cumroodeen Tyabjee—Part heard.

URGENT MOTIONS WILL BE TAKEN TO-MORROW.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

585-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Peter Ewart and others *v* Moorarjee Anundjee—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

1192-65—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Jumnadass Davidass *v* Premjee Jeevun and others—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

LONG CAUSES.

1008-68—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—The Hon. the Advocate General, at the relation of Mary Prescot, *v* the Rev. F. J. Spring—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

592-69—Manisty and Fletcher—The Calcutta Press Company, Limited, *v* Hajee Esmael Hajee and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

488-70—G. J. Moly—Nappoo Nensee and another *v* Mahomed Ayeb and others—C. Tyabjee.

462-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Poeta Nathoo *v* Dharsee

SHIPPING NEWS.

The ship Asteriana, 1,245 tons, Captain H. Campbell arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of 1,852 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

The s.s. Euxine, 827 tons, Captain Robert Chapman, arrived yesterday from Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo, and Mr. Ryves as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

The Mirzapore, a new screw steamer built for the Peninsular and Oriental Company by Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, arrived at Southampton on the 22nd August from the Clyde, under the command of Captain A. Parish, and will shortly be despatched to the Eastern seas. The Pekin will be ready for sea in about a couple of months, and the Peshawur is expected to be launched about five or six weeks hence, both building by Messrs. Caird; all three of the above being sister ships to the Khedive, recently despatched for service in the East.—*Times.*

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

Esoop Ali Husson Ali and Hassum Meghjee were yesterday placed before the Senior Magistrate, the first being charged with theft of two Government currency notes, of the value of Rs. 100 each, belonging to one Husson Ali Kassumjee, and the second with dishonestly receiving the aforesaid property, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen.

Complainant said—I am a plumber, and reside near the Green Market. I know the first prisoner, who is my son. I do not know the second prisoner. On the 6th instant, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I had placed in my box two Government currency notes for Rs. 100 each. The box was in my bed-room. On the morning of the 7th instant, I opened my box and found that the two currency notes were taken out of it. I made inquiries about the theft, but could not get any trace of it. I then reported the theft to the police. I suspected my son (prisoner No. 1), and had him arrested by the police. He admitted in my presence, and that of a police jemadar and other policemen, that he had committed theft of two notes, and that he had given one of them to the second prisoner, and another note to one Esmael Boree, who has not yet been apprehended.

The magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

COTTON CROP REPORT.

Guzerat.

The following further report, dated 18th instant, from Surat, is submitted by Mr. A. Stormont, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Surat and Broach :—

"There is very little new to report on the subject of harvest prospects since last week. No rain worth mentioning has fallen, indeed it is generally supposed that we shall not have much more, possibly no more at all. And various are the opinions of agriculturists as to the results of the season, supposing the latter conjecture should prove the true one. About 60 per cent believe that the cotton crop would still be quite *average*, 20 per cent that it would be *under* average, and 20 per cent *over* average.

"Jowaree would be about 70 per cent *good*, 20 per cent. *middling*, and 10 per cent *bad*, the latter of course in light lands.

"Rice (non-irrigated) 60 per cent. *bad*, and 40 per cent. *indifferent*. It is inferrible from these figures that we shall have a *fair* crop of cotton, inferior rice and first-rate jowaree. The latter is pretty sure crop, but the former is decidedly uncertain, and depends to such an extent on circumstances. Should cloudy weather prevail, it will no doubt have its usual effect of producing insects, mildew, &c., so that long before picking time we may have disappointed expectations. All that can be said at present is that the crops look well, and that, with a continuation of suitable weather, we may expect a plentiful harvest."

Khandeish.

The following report, up to 16th instant, from Mr. J. Milne, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Khandeish, has just come to hand :—

"Cotton plants are looking quite healthy : they have made good progress during the past week, more especially the late sown fields. The foliage of the plants are now of a beautiful dark green colour, and the plants themselves look vigorous. In one field, sown in the beginning of August, at Errundole, the plants are now from 1 foot to 20 inches high and look very promising. In several fields, where a small quantity of guano manure was used, the plants are more forward. The difference between the manured and unmanured fields is very marked already.

"Refreshing showers fell on the 11th and 12th inst., and proved very beneficial to the crops.

"Many of the plants of the earliest sown Hingunghaut on the Dhanera farm have now reached the height for topping, which will be gone over as they require it.

"The most forward of the plants have also commenced flowering, the Broach plants continue to do well and are branching out nicely. Many of the plants are now from three to four feet high and very strong.

"The Akote variety is making good progress, and the exotic varieties are still looking well. Weeding and hoeing between the plants is still being pushed forward.

"In the surrounding district, the crops continue to make fair progress. At Bilkeera a number of cotton and jowaree fields look very promising, the jowar being very strong, and the cotton plants being a good height : they are also flowering. More rain appears to have fallen for some distance roundabout, which accounts for the crops being superior in that neighbourhood.

"Bajree crop is also progressing favourably, it occupies a larger area than usual in this district. But for the unfavorable season we have had, the area of cotton cultivated in this district would probably have been as large if not larger than that of the past year.

"In some places a good quantity of ground is left for sowing rubbee crops, the cultivators are now having it re-ploughed and put in order to be ready for sowing when rain falls.

"The price of grain in the bazaar is similar to the rates of the last week.

"Rainfall during the week at Dhurrumgaum 90 cents."

Sind.

A report from Mr. E. Pearson, Acting Cotton Inspector in Sind, up to 14th instant, states that the condition of the cotton crop in Shikarpore is good, and further that the prospects of the same in Umballa are stated to be favourable.

J. H. MERRITT,
For Acting Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 21st September.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Appended is a statement of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports, during the month of August 1871 :—

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ships.	To what Ports.
lbs.	Rs.		
2,567,796	7,13,140	Erimnta	Liverpool.
713,384	2,44,965	Steamer Deccan *a*	,,
784	248	Do. do *a*	London.
3,265,780	8,67,760	Stornoway	Liverpool.
3,716,346	9,82,575	Flying Venus	,,
1,095,525	2,95,205	Steamer Indus	,,
1,476	365	Do. do.	London.
558,845	1,97,815	Do. Baroda	Liverpool.
2,496,932	6,73,589	Mitfull	,,
1,457,980	4,15,436	City of Vienna	,,
97,776	24,930	Do. do	London.
455,690	1,31,915	Do. Ceylon	Liverpool.
323,792	99,595	Do. Arabia*	,,
2,284,440	6,08,665	Defiance	,,
837,120	2,89,830	Steamer Deccan *a*	Havre.
1,355,872	3,52,320	Do. Indus	,,
54,488	13,900	Do. Baroda	,,
1,049,480	2,67,664	David Malcolm	,,
422,776	1,09,385	Steamer Khedive	,,
66,640	17,850	Do. Ceylon	,,
196,000	50,000	Do. Arabia*	,,
13,328	3,570	Do. Ceylon	Trieste.
39,200	10,500	Do. Khedive	Venice.
116,060	30,000	Do. Arabia*	,,
55,664	17,000	Do. do *	Genoa.
79,968	27,300	Do. Eman *b*	Hongkong.
70,224	21,030	Do. Rilora	,,
650,080	1,90,945	Do. Hindostan	,,
661,696	1,84,365	Do. Sunda	,,
25,003,664 or Candies 31,892‡	68,99,471	Total.	

Port clearance granted on the—
a 25th July 1871.
b 28th July 1871.

* Via Suez Canal.

INSOLVENTS.

Petitions have been presented by the undermentioned persons to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of Act XI. Victoria, chapter 21 :—

Kesowjee Ludha, formerly a hack buggy keeper, now unemployed.

Esmail Fatwa, boarding and lodging house keeper.

Meerkhan Mudaykhan and Hoosein Khan vulud Ameerkhan, peons.

Lilla Arjoon, dealer in grain.

Rustomjee Manockjee, unemployed.

Moorlidhur Oodhowjee, unemployed.

Shaik Casum bin Shaik Bhicaa, mason.

Premchund Heerachund and Heerachund Pragjee, brokers.

Dosabhoy Eduljee, formerly a guard, now unemployed.

Khutri Joosub Esa, dyer.

Robert Camming, formerly a seafaring man, now unemployed.

Noorbhoy Dawoodjee, Esmailjee Dawoodjee, and Dosajee Dawoodjee, the first and third named insolvents are dealers in cutlery, and the second a dealer in spices.

China Appoo Attuck and Attoong Attuck, carpenters.

Ally Hoosein Mirza Sab, and Halimbaee, his wife, the first named insolvent is a hack buggy keeper, and the second unemployed.

Dorabjee Esmailjee, dealer in cutlery, and Eorpee articles, &c

Burjorjee Muncherjee, turban binder.

Dewa Samuta, goldsmith.

Jurseen Mitha, blacksmith.

Babool Gopal (alias Purshotam Gopal), carpenter.

Pascal Furtado, fitter.

Madhowrao Ramchunder, English writer.

Hajee Ahmed bin Adoob, formerly a dealer in horses and a general merchant, now unemployed.

Bhicajee Manockjee Taraporewalla, servant in the dockyard.

Aroon Ebraham, Hebrew writer.

Mahomed Allyn Keswakhan, broker.

Cowasjee Eduljee and Bomanjee Jamsetjee, carpenters.

John Flynn, press reader.

Narou Eswant, stone contractor.

Sewchund Tarachund, merchant.

Jamsetjee Heerjeebhoy, contractor.

Sallay Mahomed Curmally, petty merchant.

Keaowjee Chapsee, dealer in dry fruits and vegetables.

Dhondoo Bhagoo, carpenter.

Madhowrao Narayen, carpenter.

Adum Aba, contractor.

Hormusjee Dossabhoy, formerly a hack buggy keeper, now unemployed.

SHOULD THE PUNJAB AND DELHI BE MADE A STATE RAILWAY?

(Pioneer.)

Several of our contemporaries have noticed our suggestion that the Punjab and Delhi Railway should be converted into a State Railway ; but their arguments fail to convince us of the advantage of that line remaining under its present management. We do not see that the fact of the present lines under State superintendence being unlikely to prove remunerative, is any reason for not adding to them the only remunerative portion of what may be called the Punjab and Scinde section of the Indian Railway system. Nothing can be more unreasonable than the kind of railway patch-work which will exist in the communication between Kurrachee and Lahore or Peshawur, if part be held by a company and part by Government. Neither would it be necessary to raise any money whatever to purchase the line as our contemporaries suppose ; the shareholders would simply be transferred from the company to the list of a Government loan guaranteeing their five per cent. up to a certain date—which is indeed almost their present position. The most sanguine shareholder of the Punjab and Delhi Railway can never expect to receive any surplus dividend over and above the guaranteed interest. By taking the whole of the line from Kurrachee to Peshawur on the one hand, and Lahore to Delhi on the other, we imagine a fair average profit might be returned, more especially if Kurrachee were made the port of debarkation for all troops and stores, as we believe was suggested by Lord Sandhurst, and certainly was by Sir Charles Napier before him. Just as England was advised to avoid small wars, so we think Government will find small lines comparatively more costly than great ones.

INDIAN ITEMS.

From the *Madras Educational Record* we learn that Mr. John Pickford, Professor of Sanskrit in the Madras Presidency College, has translated into English Prose, Bhavabhuti's Drama *Maha-Vira-Charitra* ; or the Adventures of the Great Hero Rama.

Bellary.—We learn that the 60th Rifles, now at Bellary, will leave that station about the 20th November and embark at Bombay for Aden on the 30th ; the 48th Regiment will take its place about the middle of April 1872—Bellary will thus be without a European regiment for about five months.—*Pioneer.*

St. James' Oratorio Society.—We are glad to hear that the St. James' Oratorio Society now numbers between 80 and 90 members, who have been taken right through the Messiah, and there is every reason to hope that by Christmas it will be ready to give a series of Oratorio performances. Only one large work of this kind has been given before in Calcutta, and that was thirty-five years ago.—*Englishman.*

Murrain.—The cattle in the Roorkee district appear to be suffering from a mild form of murrain. Ever since the heavy rains set in they have contracted stiffness in their limbs, hot and dry noses and skins, while worms have collected between their hoofs. We, however, believe no serious consequences have been known to result from the complaint, which is now fast disappearing. We fancy the disease in the present case is easily accounted for, and that it is no more than the effect of the long and continued exposure of the village and bazaar cattle to the heavy rain and wet. But very strangely, well-cared-for cattle have contracted the disorder on mixing with affected herds.—*Pioneer.*

The new Custom House at Calicut.—The Government have sanctioned the acceptance of Mr. Mayor's tender of Rs. 33,500 for building the new Custom House at Calicut, and also the sum of Rs. 1,636 on account of compensation for the site. The necessary orders will be issued in the Judicial Department for the preparation of the contract deed in communication with the Government law officers. The whole cost of the work will be Rs. 35,136, of which Rs. 10,136 will be required in the current year. A supplemental grant of Rs. 13,636 will be made to the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds, and it is understood that the balance, Rs. 6,500, can be provided by that Department by transfer from the allotment for the Tinnevelly Jail. The remainder of the cost of the building will be provided in the Public Works Budget for 1872-73.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 19.

Hyderabad.—With reference to a letter forwarded to the Nizam's Government regarding the alleged lawless condition of the small hamlets of Garagaventha and Mallavirin Hyderabad, the Resident has informed Government that His Highness' Government have made a special police arrangement for the maintenance of order and good government in the villages referred to. This measure, coupled with the cordial co-operation of the British officers of the district with whom the police now appointed are to act in concert, will, it is hoped, effectually remedy the evil complained of. Mr. Saunders has suggested that, in future, every instance of lawlessness which may occur in these villages or any other village similarly circumstanced, may be brought to his notice with full particulars immediately on its occurring, in order that it may be at once brought to the notice of His Highness' government and be met by prompt remedial measures.—*Ibid.*

An Extraordinary Idea.—A queer panic has manifested itself among the estate coolies of Ceylon. A planter writes to the journals on the subject :—'The belief is that the deity of one of the temples, I cannot make out which, but a shine at Kaludewell near Matale is spoken of with special significance, is calling for one thousand human sacrifices, and that shortly such a number must be offered. Mr. Muir, of Saduganga, is mentioned as a gentleman careful of the safety of his coolies, and my coolies tell me that he has placed a guard over his estate to protect his people. 'I have no doubt but that it is his coffee now ripening that Mr. Moir is protecting, but so do not believe my coolies, who are in a state of real alarm, and say that this belief is a matter of common talk about Matale. The thing is melancholy in these days of progress and enlightenment, and if you do not think it too absurd, you might give this a place in your columns.' The coolies have taken to going to market in a gang armed with knives and bludgeons to protect themselves."

THE RESOLUTION TO PAY OFF THE FIVE PER CENT LOAN OF 1856-57.

The *Englishman* of the 19th says—

The Financial notification of Saturday last respecting the 5 per cent loan of 1856-57, has taken both the public and the money market by surprise. Although it was fully expected that the Government would avail themselves of their credit and the state of the market to reduce the rate of interest on their debt, and their opening a transfer loan for the purpose is a perfectly legitimate transaction, it does not seem to have been expected that they would take the opportunity to increase the Paper Currency Reserve by reducing the amount of the loan. The right of Government to avail themselves for this purpose of their power of paying off a portion of the expired loan at par cannot, we think, be questioned. Had the transfer of the full amount of the five per cent. loan been allowed, the Currency Department purchasing 4½ per cent. paper in the market in preference to paying off the same amount of interest would have been saved to the State as at present, but the Currency Department would have lost about £120,000 by the transaction. We cannot blame the Government for seeking to avoid this loss ; but a different operation should have been so conducted as to be fair to all. The course actually adopted must inevitably result in serious hardship to a number of innocent and helpless persons. Holders of the five per cent loan to the extent of Rs. 2,71,15,000 are excluded from option of transferring their money to the new 4½ per cent, and as persons have to be given according to priority of application, those whom ignorance, distance, or any other circumstance beyond their own control, prevents from coming forward in time will be the sufferers. For the most part we may feel sure that it will be the class who can least afford it who will be thus shut out, while the Banks, and large holders will be the first in the field, and will take up the greater part of the amount to be allotted. Moreover, no provision has been made for those unfortunate persons who may have paper on the way to or from London or elsewhere, and who from no fault of their own are precluded from applying in time. It may be doubted whether, in issuing the present notification on the 16th September, there has not been a serious departure from the original terms of the loan, by which it was provided that three months' notice of the intention to pay off the loan would be issued any time after the 15th October 1871. Under ordinary circumstances there could, of course, have been no objection to a longer notice being given ; but the case is widely different in the present instance, where there is likely to be a scramble for priority, for the notification thus given before date may escape the attention of many who were not expecting it till the time announced ; and many persons sanction given to its use or the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry. Prisoner remarks that the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry are essential to his defence.

Permission accorded by Court

Re-examination by the prosecutor reserved.

Vera Raz, writer, called, states on oath—The evidence of this witness relates to the 5th charge.

I was employed at the Commissariat Office, Peshawar. I joined the latter end on May 1869, and remained until the 20th November 1870. I was cash writer. I used to prepare cash books, draw cheques, also account current receipts, and kept a register of drafts received and despatched, also cash drafts received and issued. Bills and vouchers passed through my hands during the course of my employment. This is the monthly return for April 1869. I do not know who sent this return into the office, and what was done with it when it was received there. I was not in the office on the 1st of May 1869, and cannot state anything about this return. I used to receive bullock returns with the Bullock Gomashta's bill duly checked by the check writer, then the amounts of the bills being entered in the payment order book they used to be sent to the Commissariat Officer together with the bill for signature. Then I used to make out the cheque for the amount passed ; they are then submitted to the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts with the bill, the duplicates are kept in the office. The returns and not the bills were signed by the Commissariat Officer when they came to me to make out the cheque. This is the Transport Train Monthly Return for July 1869. This was received with bill of Munnie Ram Dabie, Bullock Gomashta, for July 1869, and I am sure that I saw barley written where the word gram is now written in the column for gram. When I received the bill of the Bullock Gomashta from the check writer Kassim, after the bill was passed and paid, Heera Lall Chatterjee, Station Gomashta, came to me and asked for the bill to which the return was attached. I told him the bill belonged to another gomashta and I could not give it over. He then went to Mr. Kelly and desired him to get the bill from me. Mr. Kelly ordered me to give him the bill, as he had Lieutenant-colonel Lowe's orders to refer the bill. I then delivered the return bill and other vouchers to Heera Lal Chatterjee. As soon as he got the bill from me, he placed it on a table in the office and commenced to erase something. I cannot say whether it was from the return or bill I objected to. It is then he went to Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe, who accompanied him to the office and stood at Heera Lall Chatterjee's table, and having sent for Gya Pershad, writer, and nephew to Munnie Ram, gomashta, he ordered him to make out fresh copies of the bill. One copy was made by him, but I do not know who made the other. The fresh bills and the old returns were sent to the check writer for check, when he pointed out to me the corrections in the return and change of barley into gram in the bill. The bill was re-checked and signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe, and came to me, and I delivered it to the disbursement writer. The word "gram" entered in the July Monthly Return was not written in place of barley in my presence when the fresh bills were received by Kassim. He pointed out the corrections on the same day. It was on the same day as that on which the first bills were made out, a few hours after the bill and return left my hands. Kassim showed it to me at 5 o'clock in the evening. Yes, that was the first time I saw the word gram in the return. Kassim and I were present during the whole time the above transactions took place. We were sitting in one room

Cross-examined by the prisoner.

Q.—On what date did Heera Lall come to the office to ask for the bill ? A.—I do not recollect the date on which he came, it was on the same date that the cheque was drawn.

Q.—By what date in each month must Gomashtas' bills be given in ? A.—By the 5th of the following month.

Q.—Did Heera Lall make the erasures in the bill or return ? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Did you not in the Court of Enquiry say that he made erasures in the return ? A.—No, I did not.

Prisoner solicits to recall witness to examine this witness on receipt of a reply from the Commander-in-Chief. Permission accorded.

Q.—Look at the Return for July 1869, and say in what hand-writing the word "gram" intruded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe is ? A.—I cannot recognise it. It is not any office writer's.

Q.—Were no erasures made in your presence either in the bill or returns ? A.—Erasures were made, but I cannot say whether it was in the return or bill.

Q.—Have you any idea whose handwriting it is ? A.—I cannot say, it is not any of the office writers.

Q.—Have you ever said you believed it was Heera Lall's ?

A.—Yes, I said so at the Court of Enquiry.

Q.—When are Muster Returns signed and when are they given to parties concerned to make out their bills from ? A.—On the 1st of each month. I cannot say when they are given to parties. Gomashtas prepare bills from copies kept by them.

Q.—Are not bills registered after being made over for payment ? A.—They are entered in payment order-book after they are received by me from check writer.

Q.—If new bills are made over as you have described, must there not be two entries in the register. The entry in the first and the entry in the second bill ? A.—There was no necessity for registering it again as the amount was not altered

Q.—You have stated that you passed the July bill for barley for payment. Did you pass one for gram also ? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—Was the order of Captain Barton, dated 28th June 1869, ever acted upon ? A.—No Sir.

Q.—Did Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe know that this order had not been acted upon ? A.—Yes, certainly.

Q.—Who told Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe this ? A.—On Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe's return from leave I mentioned it to him myself.

Q.—Did you know that Lieutenant Colonel Lowe had altered the return alluded to ? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—When you told Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe that the order had not been acted upon, what did he say ? A.—I did not tell Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe anything about the order not being acted upon, only what the animals had received.

Q.—When you informed Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe what the animals received, was any mention made of Captain Barton's order ? A.—No.

Q.—What is your duty to see the Kahars paid their batta ? A.—If there was any batta to be paid to Kahars, I received orders to see it paid.

Q.—Would you grant me a certificate that they were paid ?

A.—Yes, if ordered to do so.

Q.—If you were ordered to attend payment of the Kahars, and attended accordingly, would you not without any further orders grant a certificate of the payment to the office ? A.—Not in the case of arrears or anything of that sort unless directly ordered.

Q.—For what payments do you send in certificate ? A.—I send in a certificate that the Kahars are paid monthly.

Q.—Did you not before the Court of Enquiry state that on the occasion in question you furnished a certificate that the Kahars had received their batta ? A.—I stated in the Court of Enquiry that if I had received the order for the certificate I would have done so, but that I could not recollect whether I had done so or not.

Q.—If you did not furnish a certificate in this case, what check or security was there to show the amount was paid ? A.—The gomashta would furnish his accounts in acquittance rolls. It is most probable in this case I did give a certificate of some kind.

Q.—Would you not see the gomashta furnish his account on your certificate ? A.—If I gave him one, of course he would.

Q.—On those special occasions when you are ordered to make special payments did you make no special report ? A.—It depends on the orders received.

Q.—Would you not send in your report or certificate addressed to Executive Commissariat Officer ? A.—If I was ordered to do so I would.

Q.—Did you not on this occasion see the Kahars paid ? A.—I received a note from Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe to be present at payment, as far as I can recollect.

Q.—Then if you received such a note, must you not have furnished a certificate ? A.—I have already said that most probably I did.

Permission is solicited by the prisoner from the Court to put in the depositions of Sergent Stephens before the Court of Enquiry.

By the Court.—The proceedings of the Court of Enquiry cannot be produced without the consent of the Commander-in-Chief. Do you wish them called for ?

By the Prisoner—I do. And solicit the Court for permission to recall the witness for cross-examination upon the receipt of reply from the Commander-in-Chief and sanction given to the use of the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry. Prisoner remarks that the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry are essential to his defence.

Permission accorded by Court

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THE COURT-MARTIAL ON LIEUT.-COLONEL J. R. S. A. LOWE.

Second day, Saturday, September 9th.

The Court re-assembled at a quarter to 10 A.M. when Sergeant Stephens was re-called and examined by the prosecutor

BURNS AND SIR WALTER SCOTT.

(*Spectator.*)

SURPRISE has been expressed in the newspapers that the celebration of the centenary of Sir Walter Scott should have awakened less enthusiasm in the sister country than the Burns Commemoration twelve years ago. There can, we think, be little doubt about the truth of the allegation that it has been so even after we have subtracted from the various reports the hackneyed sayings of conventional cynicism, and removed from our minds the impressions which such remarks, credulously accepted, are fitted to convey. To any one out of Scotland it seems, at first blush, strange to think that Burns has a far firmer hold of his countrymen than Sir Walter Scott. It seems unnatural that the peasant poet of Ayrshire, whose range in one sense was remarkably limited, should at this day hold a higher niche in popular esteem than the historian, not only of the people's outward character, but of all that is noble and interesting in their life, than the inimitable artist not alone of his country's "brave men and beautiful women," but of those features of natural scenery which charm the eye, and that wealth of legend and story which awaken the curiosity and enlist the heart. Yet such is the case, and it may be worth while to consider some of the reasons why it is so. It has been said that the chief cause is a political one, but neither the Toryism of the one memory nor the Radicalism of the other had anything to do with the "amiable indifference" which in Scotland the other day greeted the hundredth birthday of Sir Walter, or the hurricane of enthusiasm with which the usually undemonstrative Scotch twelve years ago hailed the centenary of Burns.

It has been often and truthfully said during these last few days that Scott lives and will live as a novelist, and not as a poet. Like Scott, in one sense, Burns lives as a man, but it is his poetry alone that imparts interest to his short tempestuous life. There is thus at the outset a radical difference between the positions which the two men hold in respect to their audiences, and a difference too which affects materially their relation to the public, so far as *intimate personal communion* is concerned, and that playing of spirit upon spirit which is the peculiar mission of the poet, and the influence which, more than any other, is fitted to rouse enthusiasm, to beget reverence, and awaken love. The novelist works behind the scenes; he arranges his figures and makes his puppets play their part; and indeed, according to modern canons of criticism, the less he appears personally on the stage the more perfect his workmanship, the higher his art. The poet, however, or at least the lyrical poet, and especially such a poet as Burns, speaks face to face with the people; he comes before them glowing with the fire of his mission, burning with the zeal of his hatred or his love, weeping tears of sympathy or singing songs of hope. And so here is a reason acting altogether independently of the respective merits of the men,—an abstract reason, it may be called, which accounts in a very considerable measure for the reception given to a popular expression of regard for the memories of Scotland's two greatest men. In intimate connection with this should be observed the kind of man whose memory is fittingly commemorated by displays common to centenary celebrations, as also the character of those who find fitting expression to their reverence for greatness in toast-drinking and fireworks, in the discharge of cannon or the fluttering of flags. There is a kind of greatness and goodness to which such "honour" would be simply mock-ry—we do not say this of either Sir Walter or Burns—and there comes a time in one's culture and experience when gaudy trappings, however gay, when thunders of artillery, however loud, when the popular hurrah, however hearty, fails altogether to utter one's gratitude and pride, or one's reverence for greatness "gone before." While in Berlin a few months ago, thousands were carried away in a tumult of enthusiasm by the memory of recent victory brought vividly before them by an imposing martial display, there must have been many thoughtful minds among "the proud and patient folks"—other than those to whom the pageant had been bought by bereavement—who failed to find in this gorgeous panorama anything like an adequate expression of their joy that a united Germany had been brought one step nearer completion, or that a sad and disastrous war had been brought to a close. We think it will be found on examination that those who swelled the applause in the case of Burns belong to a somewhat different and more demonstrative class than those who read and appreciate Sir Walter Scott. It must be confessed that, notwithstanding the still extensive sale of Scott's novels they are not largely read by the less intelligent workmen, a considerable majority in all communities, and who, like the occupants of the gallery in a theatre, are always more liberal in clamour, are active appliance. All classes know Burns; there can be no doubt of that; all classes and the most demonstrative class do *not* know Scott as a living, struggling, human being like themselves. The ploughman behind his beam is far more to many of these than the man of law at his desk. The kind of a jovial crew in Poosie Nancy's has more pegs about him on which they can lay hold of than the kind-hearted, loveable, literary man of whom all his contemporaries spoke well. And, moreover, while leading tales in penny newspapers have effectually put a stop to the reading of novels in book form by a very large proportion of the working-classes. The matter of these they find more suited to the times; the sensation is decidedly more peppery, the supply is so exhaustless, the penny visitor is so persistent and so popular, that he is seldom sent empty away. We suspect that even in Scotland many of the working-classes know more about tales with titles like "The Factory Girl" or "The Gipsy's Revenge," than they do about "Rob Roy" or "Waverley."

Again, the works of Burns are very complete in themselves. His poems give complete and concise expression to the thoughts and feelings of the entire round of Scottish life. "Did not Scott do this?" it may be asked. "Did he not do more? Did he not call Scotland into being even? Has he not shown to all nations Scotch character, living and moving; Scotch scenery terrible in its rugged grandeur, tender in its simple beauty, various in its light and shade?" Yes, he did all this, and, as remarked years ago by the late Alexander Smith, and revived the other day by Sir W. Stirling Maxwell, added pecuniary value to each spot of soil that he touched with his magic pen. But he did it as a novelist, and not as a poet. Were it possible for a shrewd Scotchman never to have read any of the Waverley novels until he was twenty-five years of age, we venture to assert that by no means could he get such a good idea of the real excellence of Scott. He would find in him the germs, often the exact words, of Scotch proverbs and wise sayings with which he had been familiar since his childhood. He would find there represented, rippling from the lips of real men and women, the pawky humour of his native land, the shrewd caution of his countrymen in the doings of genuine Borderers, or the chivalry of that by no means ancient time before "the days of chivalry were gone." But the *personality* of Scott has at present little hold of the *demonstrative* public mind; some of his own characters, where known, might occasionally excite popular sentiment than himself. Burns gave no artistically wrought-out illustration of principles; he caught up and expressed the scattered fragments of thought and feeling which he found floating about in the minds of his people,—seeds these were that came to flower in himself; "forms of beauty smiling at the hearts" of his homely associates were set into "cadenced rhyme" by his genius, and he ready to be appropriated by the simplest mind and used by the most unlettered tongue. His couplets have been, and are still, current coin in Scotland, "a circulating medium" of thought and feeling for all relationships of life. His poems are a perpetual expression of those instinctive elements of ideal nobility, of those hopes and fears which form the sole heritage often of the simple heart untroubled by the many complications of subtle speculation or the revellings of luxurious fancy which appeal to the sympathies of a refined and educated people, and link the tastes of a cultivated age. He wrote to his own heart, and he will never want an audience. It is, however, this coining of happy thoughts, this bringing into a focus of their aspirations, that makes him so personally popular among the uneducated portion of the people, while his genius commends him to the most gifted and widely read. At first sight it seems he did more for Scotland than Moore did for Ireland, more than Beranger did for France. But this generalization will be modified after a little thought. As in nature the mind finds a counterpart to its various moods, so in Burns the simple Scotchman finds expression to nearly all that can be expressed of his aspirations and needs. Does he wish to tell of the happy cottage life of his country, then he knows he can turn to the page where the heart-felt rapture, bliss beyond compare of a guiltless Scottish home is painted in the most exquisite colouring. Does he turn with honest wrath at hypocrisy, and does his blood boil within him at the self-sufficient tyranny of the "unco guid"? Then where shall he go better for expression than to the pages of the Ayrshire ploughman, where satire with flaming tongue licks mercilessly the writhing hypocrite at the stake? Has the demon despondency taken hold of him, then where does he find more fitting expression to his feelings than in the immortal "Ode," or heartier encouragement than in some of the poetical "Epistles"? Is he yearning for the "glorious privilege of being independent"? Is he grasping after the "riches,—'A man's a man for a' that.'" Has the tenderest of all human ties been suddenly snapt, and does he look broodingly over the verge and wistfully away into the vast beyond? Then the epitaph "To Mary in Heaven" is surely no inapt expression of his hungry heart. Is love or friendship the theme in any form, the pages of the Scottish bard are a never-failing resort.

It might have been well, indeed, had Burns been less truly representative than he was, since the vices of his time find such enduring and charming expression in his pages. But here is another clue to the hold he has upon the popular mind. Although it seems setting down a paradox, yet "Frailty thy name is Burns" might be inscribed on the title-page of "the brave man's book." But it is, after all, greatly because of their frailties that we love people, and here again is another clue to the popular sympathy with Burns. Our model men, our completely-rounded, hard-visaged, always-successful men are baneful in the extreme to struggling humanity. There are no gateways of approach to them; there is no "human nature" in them; there was a plenty of all those in Burns. "A hair-brained sentimental trace," a good dash of aggression in his writing and character, keeps us from despair, helps in life, all tend to rouse and keep alive that kind of popular sympathy which makes a good display at carnivals. The enthusiasm is and was greater too because, rightly or wrongly, a notion prevails that Burns was neglected in life, and therefore it is a duty to bellow appreciation over his grave. Sir Walter Scott possessed none of these attractions, and although it may not agree well with generally entertained notions of Scotch character to find the "people" paying tribute to such qualities as these, yet that they do is a very patent fact and not to be gainsaid by theory.

THE LIGHTS AND SHADES OF EDINBURGH.

A NUMBER of the *Weekly Scotsman*, now before us, contains an account of the Scott Centenary, in Edinburgh, with report of the speeches in which the orators sought to magnify the author of Waverly without doing harm to their own reputation; an account of the meetings of the British Association where science sat as a queen; and on the last page an account of midnight visits paid by the correspondent of the *Daily News*, under the protection of a policeman, to the wynds and courts of Old Edinburgh. Anything more hideous than the details given by this correspondent of what he saw, it is difficult to conceive. We cannot believe that demonstrative, infamy, and vice were more revolting in Sodom and Gomorrah. Drunkenness, nakedness, harlotry, filth every where. 150 families in one tenement. What an awful picture in contrast with those presented in the other gatherings. *Corruptio optimi pessima*; there is nothing so bad as the corruption of that which is very good; and human nature never exhibits itself more revoltingly than where there is most light. 'If the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness.' Until civilization begin to occupy herself a good deal more with the question how to shield from temptation the most ignorant and defenceless classes, than with questions relating to the length of time it took the earth to cool down from a white heat to a temperature that would support life, contrasts such as we have referred to may continue to be witnessed. The arch-enemy of man would be quite content to see scientific associations spring up all over the world, and the most magnificent discoveries announced yearly, if only he may be allowed to introduce the one element of alcohol. We see what whiskey is doing in Scotland. Civilization is bestowing a similar boon on India. Western science has shown India how a glass of grog strong enough to muddle the head of a man without satisfying him, may be sold for one pice; and *pari passu* with education goes on the multiplication of grogshops and the manufacture of drunkards. We hear sad stories about our educated natives, our young India; they are taking to drinking with a surprising facility, and many are bringing upon themselves swift destruction.—*Bombay Guardian.*

GENERAL MANTEUFFEL.

The political and military career of General Manteuffel is a good deal discussed in the German press just now. We lately noticed a severe criticism on his conduct during the French war in the *Frankfurt Gazette*, and the *Allgemeine Zeitung* now gives some curious information, which it says is derived from a perfectly trustworthy source, as to the part he played in the events which led up to the war of 1866 and the subsequent reorganization of Germany. The author attributes the hostility with which the general is viewed in Prussian military circles to his having removed from the army a great number of inefficient officers, and more than hints that the Berlin Cabinet has endeavoured, though not quite successfully, to undermine his position at Court. "Bismarck, Roon, and Moltke," he says, "were agreed as to the means and objects of the policy of Prussia, but they felt and feared the opposition of General Manteuffel, who was far from completely sharing their views, and whose influence was considerable. . . . To break this influence would not have been easy if a favourable opportunity had not presented itself for getting rid of their inconvenient friend and adversary. He was offered the Governorship of Sleswick-Holstein—a post invested with such attributes that it was very like a viceroyalty. . . . The offer tempted the general so much that he gave up his post at Berlin, and went to the duchies." From that moment Manteuffel's influence was on the wane. "When the war in 1866 broke out he was the only general in command who was placed under another general—Vogel von Falkenstein, . . . and the latter never allowed Manteuffel to come near the enemy. Manteuffel's protests and remonstrations were unavailing; but at length the removal of Falkenstein placed him at the head of the army of the Main. It may be mentioned here that the reports about the causes of this removal rested on baseless gossip; the sole cause of it was that Falkenstein did not attend with sufficient preciseness to the instructions he received from the royal headquarters, and that he was charged with the blame of the partial check given to the Prussians at Langensalza." After the war was over Manteuffel was sent to St. Petersburg in order to "induce the Russian Court to look favourably on the proposed annexations. Whether his instructions were insufficient or obscure, or whether he had misunderstood them, it is hard to say; but it is certain that he assured the Cabinet of St. Petersburg that there was no intention of entirely dispossessing King George of Hanover. When he returned his statement was repudiated by the Prussian Government, and he consequently neither got the Order of the Black Eagle nor a dotation like the other prominent generals, who had taken part in the war." This, coupled with the abolition of his appointment as Governor-General in Sleswick-Holstein, so incensed him that he wrote a letter to the King, in which he used language "far bolder than is allowed to a subject addressing his Sovereign." He enumerated his services, spoke of the "unjust" treatment to which he had been subjected, and laid especial stress on the circumstance that General Von Roon had obtained a dotation for having brought the army to so effective a state of preparation for war while the credit of doing this was really due to himself. "The answer to this unbecoming letter was of course Manteuffel's dismissal. He remained on the non-effective list for more than a year, after which the King, remembering old times, over-indulgently gave him the command of the 1st Corps."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

SIR ARTHUR COTTON will be pleased to learn that the completion of one of his great projects, the irrigation of the Godavery Delta, is being vigorously prosecuted, with the prospect of complete and early success. £100,000 was granted a short time since out of the Public Works Loan Funds for the completion of the eastern section of the works, and now I hear that £130,000 is allotted to finish the western section. The part of the project which is now to be brought to completion will secure irrigation for about 300,000 acres of rice cultivation, of which 200,000 are already under irrigation, and for another 100,000 acres of other even more valuable crops, peppers, turmeric, &c., also requiring to be irrigated. If provides also about 289 miles of navigation; the value of this to the people is very great. So far back as 1848 goods were carried on the Western Delta canals then existing at a cost of £9,500, the land carriage of which would have cost £113,000. The difference between these sums represents more than the whole amount of the water rate through the entire district. The estimated profits of the scheme sound almost too good to be true, but they are based on actual returns and experience. The past expenditure on the western section has been about £300,000, to which is now to be added the new grant of £130,000. The water rate now realized is eight shillings an acre; the maintenance of the works costs one shilling an acre. The actual receipts for 1869 were about £80,000, which, after deducting the cost of maintenance, calculated at 5 per cent. on the past expenditure, but on the grant now to be made. When the increased acreage to be brought under irrigation pays its water rate, the returns on the whole will not be less than 30 per cent., minus the interest on the public works loan, viz., 5 per cent., which will, however, be fully met by the income derived from navigation. *Ab asinis omnes!* You will understand that these works in the delta of the Godavery have nothing to do with the crack-brained schemes for making the same river navigable in the upper portions of its course. I believe that nearly a million of money has been already thrown away on this utterly stupid and unscientific project, the success of which has always been hopeless. It will never pay a halfpenny of interest on the money expended, and the work will be useless when it is completed. Completed, however, I hope it never will be, and the sooner it is abandoned altogether the better.

I am told that the forecasts of the Financial Department for the civil charges and receipts in India for the past year have proved to be closely accurate, being only 1 per cent. out on the former and about 1/3 per cent. on the latter in both cases to the good, which, considering of what variable elements a very large portion of the revenue consists—customs, opium, excise, &c.—is as near an approximation as may reasonably be expected. Accurate, and not estimates, form the stumbling-blocks of Indian financiers. There is always that odd million and a half which has unaccountably been carried to the wrong side, or to both sides, or altogether omitted, which upsets their budgets and brings out deficit where surplus was fondly looked for.

Some time since I mentioned Mr. Stephen's invaluable "Indian Evidence Bill," one of the finest and most beautifully lucid pieces of legislative work which has ever been promulgated, which, in respect to the hitherto difficult and intricate question of the rules of evidence, enables the youngest magistrate to stand on an equal footing with the astutest pleader, and is now the codified law to juries than to judges. Since then he appears to have been almost entirely engaged in that phase of legislation which does not consist in making new laws, but in defining, consolidating, and sifting those already in existence. His last work in this direction is the Punjaub Regulation Bill, in introducing which he showed up a very curious state of things. It appears that what with the early powers of the Governor-General and the Indian Councils Act of 1861, nobody knew what was or was not law in the Punjaub, while Chief Commissioners and Lieutenant-Governors, somewhat like M. Jourdain, had been all along making fixed laws when they thought they were only writing letters. The idea that the Punjaub was the source of personal government is the reverse of true. There was no lack of law in the province. There were civil, penal, and procedure codes simple and clear, each having more or less the force of law. But in the meanwhile executive orders, and suggestions were also acquiring the force of law in a manner quite unsuspected by their authors. Every hing of this kind approved ever so remotely by the Government of India, or even incidentally by the Lieutenant-Governor, becomes at once the fixity of law. For example, the Government of India had distinctly refused to allow the Punjaub civil code to be published as law. Its introduction into Oude was subsequently recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor, who observed, having that it had been found very useful in the Punjaub. This was held by the Privy Council to be an admission that the code had acquired the force of law in the Punjaub. This, however, it now appears, had been already done by the Lieutenant-Governor in a remark made by him, without the remotest intention on his part to legislate, in a letter reviewing the Judicial Commissioner's report, in which he concurred with him in exacting adherence to the letter and spirit of the code. As, Mr. Stephen told the Council, a law was to be considered to have come into existence because the Lieutenant-Governor in the course of official correspondence, with no idea of legislation present to his mind, made an incidental remark, which was fished up years afterwards by an industrious official, any one who managed to know what the law was must be uncommonly fortunate. This state of things is, however, to be remedied, and a consolidated section 14 has been introduced, declaring what laws are actually in force in the Punjaub, thereby putting an end to much litigation and confusion, the result of the present state of our ignorance. A similar bill has been introduced by Mr. Cockerell for Oude, which, however, the province being younger, the case is not so complicated. British Burmah, where there is greater complication than in either of the other two, will be dealt with later.

I see that Sir Bartle Frere takes objection to my estimate of Sir George Balfour's value as an economist, and vouches for his excellence. Well, even Sir Bartle's contrary opinion does not induce me to change mine. Indeed, looking to the Bank of Bombay, and Bombay finances generally during his consulate and under his special auspices, and having re ard also to Sir George Balfour's lesser but not less complex failure in joint-stock financiering, I am inclined to say, "He should procure me better assurance than Bardolph; I like not the security."

For a time it appeared as if the Cabul war was soon, brought face to face in Cabul, were engaged in rivalry as to which should give up most to the other. Soon after Yakoob's arrival Shere Ali sent a message reproaching him with all the misery and loss of valuable life that his rebellion had brought to the country, but announcing the intention of abdicating in his favour, himself retiring with his family to Khost, or British territory. Yakoob, in reply, acknowledging his faults, said his only desire was to be forgiven, and that he wanted no government or worldly advantages. The Ameer repeated his offer in a public assembly of his nobles, and so moved Yakoob by his words that he could not reply, and left the meeting weeping bitterly. Next day he answered that the Ameer might give the governorship of Herat to whom he pleased. He wanted nothing but forgiveness. To what extent was he sincere in these expressions of feeling? Heaven alone knows. He is at all events faithful enough to let Herat slip from his grasp, though he may give it away, for he is reported to have before leaving that place killed off several men of note who might have proved dangerous. It is now, I hear, settled that Yakoob remains on at Cabul, the governorship of Herat being committed to his full-brother Ayoob, whom he left in command when quitting that city for Cabul; and Yakoob's troops at Herat are to be relieved by the Ameer's regiments, who are to be moved up for that purpose from Furrah.

You will like to know something of the characteristics of the Prince to whose moderation in following up his success this pacification is mainly due. He is about twenty-two or twenty-three, short in stature, with an open face, and naturally fair complexion, now much tanned by exposure. He was taught English for some little time, and, though at no time what could be called a well-educated youth, manifested for that study a keenness which is to be explained by his desire to learn the European system of drill. His studies were abruptly broken off about ten or eleven years ago, and he was sent to Herat as titular governor with an older officer as drynurse. He found the province much harassed by the raid of the wild tribes in the mountains to the East, but showed an astonishingly precocious ability in not only effectually reducing them to order, but actually winning popularity among them. He married the daughter of the most respected and powerful chief of these tribes, exchanged turbans with others, and so won their confidence that they rallied round him and his father in 1868, when Shere Ali's distress was greatest, and have now rallied round him, when, in his struggle with his father, there seemed the least chance of success. Very formidable horsemen they are. It is the boast of one of the tribes that to the 70,000 Jamshedee families the capture of Herat would be a bagatelle. Ya koob can also lean on the support of a strong party among the tribes along the lower course of the Cabul river, from which parts his mother came. F. N.

CAPTAIN MONCRIEF has received £15,000 for his invention, £500 for expenses, £1,000 a-year for salary, £2,000 for back salary; and as yet, we believe, the War-office has not issued any of his gun-carriages to the service. Although Captain Scott's carriage is in use on nearly every ship in the navy he has not received a farthing, and has been asked to accept £2,000 for his invention. The representatives of Mr. Snider are to receive a further large payment. It is expected that nearly £30,000 will be paid in all for his invention.—*Globe.*

EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

COMMODORE SIR L. HEATH TO THE SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY.

Forte, at Sea, Lat. 10° 46' N., Long. 75° 12' E., March 25, 1870.

(Extract.)

I THINK the most convenient method of complying with their Lordships' directions contained in your letter of the 17th February, 1870, viz., to transmit any observations I may have to make upon the report recently given in to Lord Clarendon by the Committee on the East African Slave Trade, will be to remark upon the report paragraph by paragraph, but as there are two distinct subjects mixed up in the report, viz., recommendations as to the future, and accusations against officers of the squadron under my command as to the past, I will so far diverge from the natural order of the paragraphs as is necessary to keep these subjects distinct.

2. I cordially agree with the recommendations made in the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 23rd paragraphs of the Report, as far as they go.

3. In paragraph 22 the Committee recommend that the shipment of slaves for local markets be prohibited between the 15th February and 15th May, also between the 15th September and 15th November. The Committee has doubtless fixed these dates after consultation with officers of far greater local experience than myself; but the evidence not being attached to the report, I am unable to say whether it would cause me to change my opinion, which is that the 15th August should be substituted for the 15th September.

4. Paragraph 24.—The recommendations in this paragraph seem to me impracticable. English cruizers may capture French smugglers in English waters; but the English Government could not, I presume, delegate that power to Spanish men-of-war. So the Sultan may capture foreign vessels contravening his laws in his own waters; but he could give no valid permission to English cruizers to do so.

5. Paragraph 26.—It is right that the Sultan should be urged to make the Proclamations recommended in this paragraph; but his Government is so weak, and the slave traders so strong, that they will have but little effect.

6. Paragraph 27, recapitulating the earlier recommendations of the Committee, is a little obscure in the fifth line. It is desirable that the traffic shall be confined to the route from Dara Salaam to Zanzibar, and from Zanzibar to Pemba and Mombasa, as suggested in paragraph 21, and that there should be no direct export from Dara Salaam either to Pemba or Mombasa.

7. Paragraph 30.—In addition to the diplomatic action recommended in this paragraph, I would suggest communications being entered into with the Turkish Government with respect to slave trade in the Red Sea, which I have recently been informed is very considerable.

8. Paragraphs from 32 to 48 inclusive contain the Committee's recommendations as to the number of ships and their distribution, and it is in this part of the report that their Lordships call my particular attention. I very much regret that the evidence upon which the report is based has not been published, because any opinion I may give will be merely that of an individual, and would perhaps have been materially modified had I seen the recorded evidence of others. With this reservation I have to state, that I can in no way agree with the opinion expressed in para. 36, that with three cruizers and one steam-launch, "the slave trade will be effectually checked during the greater part of the year." I have frequently recorded my opinion that all that England has done for the last twenty-five years on the East Coast has been of no practical use in the suppression of the slave trade, and now that there is an apparent intention on the part of Government to inaugurate a more vigorous policy, I must earnestly hope that the squadron will be largely increased. So long as the existing domestic habits in slave-receiving countries remaining unchanged, so long will there be more or less of slave trade. Those habits can only be changed by completely stopping the supply of slaves for a very long period, probably for a whole generation, and any system which stops short of that will fail of complete success. The trade will be scotched but not killed, and will revive whenever the pressure is taken off. I recommend, therefore, that at least one-fourth of the entire force available be appropriated to this source, and since the tactics of the dealers vary with the information they receive as to the position of the cruizers, I would leave the officer commanding entirely unfettered in the disposal of them. Steam launches of the existing pattern are unsafe for distant cruizing, but even as boarding boats in the immediate vicinity of an anchored cruizer, their value is enormous as saving the coal of the cruizer. It would be well worth while, even at the expense of mooring the vessels and landing the heavy guns (retaining the deck fitting), to place the most improved steam-launch on board all ships which are to be employed on this service and which are capable of carrying them. It would probably be necessary to supply special hoisting-in and-out gear.

9. I do not approve of the recommendation in paragraph 45, to keep officers longer than three years on such a station as this, and I think I do I think I do I think the proposal to substitute higher pay for bounties a wise one. I anticipate that the effect of their Lordships' circular instructions of the 6th November last, "Instructions for the guidance of officers employed in the suppression of the Slave Trade," will be to diminish the number of captures very largely; and if bounties are withdrawn that number will be still further diminished, and only full slavers, of the condemnation of which there could be no possible doubt, will be captured.

10. Paragraphs 49 to 54 propose to alter the present arrangement as to Vice-Admiralty Courts. It would be well to give the same general powers to Mosqual Zanzibar as exist at Aden; but I see no reason for limiting the number of Courts, or assigning to each the adjudication upon captures made within particular geographical limits.

Under the Committee's proposal a Zanzibar dhow might still be adjudicated at Aden, and *vice versa*, and the owner could in neither case appear in person.

11. Paragraphs 55 to 60 deal with the disposal of crews, and their vessels detained on suspicion. The disposal of the crews has been already settled by their Lordships as to that of the vessels, the Committee speak in severe terms of the practice of destroying them, and say (paragraph 60) that when a suspected vessel cannot be taken to a port of adjudication, it is the duty of the captor to leave her in some secure place to await the trial. There is no such rule in existence; and the Committee should have written that paragraph in the future tense in anticipation of their proposal being adopted. I cannot think the proposal itself can practically be carried out to any extent, partly on account of the weakness of the Sultan's Government, but principally because the vessels so detained would in many cases have to wait a full season before their fate would be decided, and perhaps another before it was made known to them. Such vessels could not be kept going backwards and forwards for this special purpose. I think that the Indian trader has now three good safeguards which are as much as can be granted to him with safety:—1st. The certainty that his crew will be taken into Court. 2nd. The improvement in the class of interpreters which, I believe, has been acted upon since last year, and being now again pressed by the Committee, will, it is to be hoped, be carried out. 3rd. The personal liability of the captor and destroyer of a legal trader.

12. Paragraphs 61 to 71 contain proposals for the disposal of captured slaves. To make a depôt of freed slaves at Zanzibar, the very centre of the slave trade is a bold, but, I think, in many respects a wise proposal, and particularly as recommended by the absence of perils of the voyage to the Seychelles: but to remove the depôt from Aden to Socotra or Abdelkuri without at the same time removing the Admiralty Court, would, I think, be a step in the wrong direction. It is of the utmost importance to our cruisers that their condemned cargoes should at once be taken out of them, and under this proposal they would have first to proceed to Aden for condemnation, then to return with the cargo still on board to Socotra. Aden has the following advantages as a depôt:—1. The presence of the Vice-Admiralty Court; 2. An island on which small-pox cases can be isolated; 3. Constant communication with Bombay. Abdelkuri as a depôt was reported against by my predecessor, Rear-Admiral Playfair, and his report approved by Sir Stafford Northcote, August 9, 1867.

13. I have no remarks to make on the remaining paragraphs except to offer an opinion that the establishments of Vice-Consuls at Mozambique (paragraphs 76, 77, and 78) will be of great use to those engaged in the suppression of the slave trade; but I wish to add that, notwithstanding my general agreement with many of the proposals of the Committee and my belief that, if carried out, they will make matters considerably more unbearable to the slave dhow men and general acceptation of the expression as the "neighbourhood," then no legal blame would attach to Captain Sullivan, provided he had "legitimate suspicion of fraud."

The neighbourhood of the French settlement should, however, have diminished his suspicions; and the exercise of his right, if within sight of the settlement, would be many discontenanced and unjustifiable, except under extraordinarily suspicious circumstances. I beg to refer to my other letter of this day's date on this subject.—I am, &c.

(Signed) L. G. HEATH.

Inclosure in No. 66.

LIST OF DHOWS SEEN BY THE DRYAD, OR HER BOATS, BETWEEN THE 8TH AND 20TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1869.

Seen by Ship.

September 8.—In Passandava Bay, 1 dhow; French colours.

September 10.—Off Boyanna Bay, 1 dhow—French colours—from Mozambique.

September 11.—Off Bembatuka Bay, 2 French and 1 Arab dhows; off Mesrupra, 4 French and 2 Arab dhows.

September 20.—Off Port Dalrymple, 1 French dhow.

Seen by Boats.

September 8.—Passandava Bay, 2 French dhows.

September 9.—Rermohoy River, 1 French dhow.

September 10.—2 French dhows.

September 12.—Off Nos Jaccain, 1 dhow; Malagasi, 1 French dhow.

September 14.—Off Barata, Passandava Bay, 2 French dhows.

September 15.—Passandava Bay, 2 French and 1 Arab dhows.

September 16.—1 dhow; colours not stated.

September 18.—Off Rermahoy Island, 2 French dhows.

THE German Reichskanzler seems to be steadily acquiring the character of a ready joker—in public opinion, at least—somewhat after the fashion of that jaunty Cupid, Lord Palmerston. The following mot is making the rounds of the papers:—When, at the peace preliminaries, the sum of milliards—which now seems to sit so lightly on France—was mentioned, Jules Favre, not exactly bursting into tears, as before, yet appeared utterly speechless with horror. When he had recovered from his paroxysm, all he could say was that "even if we were to count from the time of Christ till now, one could not manage to count such an enormous sum!" Upon which Bismarck replied with a smile, "Don't let that distress you. I have thought of that, and therefore brought this gentleman!"—pointing to Bleichroder, the Jewish banker—"with me. He counts from the creation of the world."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Female Complaints.—Climates have their particular disorders—age has infirmities peculiar to it; seasons have their specific diseases; but woman, in all climates, at any age, and in every season, is liable to special complaints, resulting from fashion, inattention, or debility of constitution. For all such sufferers there are in Holloway's remedies present ease and future comfort while the natural function of every organ is fairly established by them. Under their corrective sway the greatest improvement speedily appears, the body is developed, and the spirits rise. In e Holloway's preparations not a trace of mercury or other noxious ingredient ever enters; hence the parent, guardian, or patient, need hold no counsel before commencing these remedies.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 1st July 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED.

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

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COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
ESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
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On London—6 months' sight.....1s. 11 3/16d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand .....1s. 11¾d. "
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14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th September 1871.

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TO BE LET, OR SOLD, the COTTON GINNING FACTORY at BROACH, occupied during the past season by Messrs ROBB, LAW, and Co.—Apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited.

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Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

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The Premises on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

The magnificent BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former res dence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

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WATER FILTERS.

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CHARCOAL BLOCK FILTER,

which presents the advantages of perfect purification of water —easiness of cleaning—power of renewal on exhaustion of its foundation of this correspondency has been proved.

A variety of sizes extending from (the Pocket Filter at) Cash Rs. 4 to Credit Rs. 30.

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AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE

BOX WOOD

IN BLOCKS OF VARIOUS SIZES.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

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Bombay, 1st September 1870.

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Assurances may be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

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